

has repeatedly referred to subsidies and price controls as examples of policies that he would urge the Egyptians to drop in favor of a "free enterprise economy."

The deputy prime minister, who is Sadat's top economic planner, bristled when reporters pressed him on reports that he had discussed with Simon a rescheduling of foreign debts, after saying that Egypt was doing a study "concerning the settlement of arrears," he stressed:

"We feel quite confident of our economy... as do international circles."

Hopland and Simon, who is here to follow up promise made by President Simon to Sadat for American help in restructuring Egypt's economy, formally signed an agreement to set up a joint commission to negotiate settlement of \$7.2 million in claims by American citizens against the Egyptian government. This will clear the way for the Overseas Private Investment Corp. to provide American government insurance for American money here.

Under the permits issued today, Chase, First City and American Express will be able to open branches in Cairo to deal in foreign exchange. Chase and First City earlier this year were allowed to post representatives here.

Chase and the Bank of America will establish separate joint ventures with Egyptian banks under the permits.

Egyptian and Saudi Arabian officials have expressed strong interest in having large American Banks operate here as channel for the oil revenues that Arab producers are being encouraged to invest.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1974

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, there is something terribly wrong with America's criminal justice system which sends three out of four youthful offenders back to prison within 5 years of their first offense. This shocking fact illustrates that in this country meaningful rehabilitation has been almost nonexistent.

The Committee on Education and Labor, of which I am a member, has indicated, through its support of the Institute for the Continuing Studies of the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, an awareness and concern and a willingness to do something about this situation. The committee's legislation, which recently passed the House, authorizes funding to support the newly established institute, especially for its training program for professionals and nonprofessionals which extends from law enforcement agencies to social service organizations.

It is my hope that with this support for the institute, especially with its emphasis on local control coordinated with Federal efforts, these tragic statistics can be reversed. The thrust of this legislation is to prevent the juvenile from reaching what unfortunately has become the end of the road—incarceration.

I strongly support this concept, not as money to be thrown at a problem, but as a responsible measure designed to curb what is becoming a national tragedy.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY, LAUNCH OF APOLLO 11—ARMSTRONG, COLLINS, AND ALDRIN

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1974

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of attending the fifth anniversary of the launch of Apollo 11 yesterday at the John F. Kennedy Space Center, NASA. I could discuss the merits of the space program for hours, but two persons that made addresses at the ceremonies, the Honorable James Webb, former NASA Administrator and Dr. George M. Low, Deputy Administrator for NASA, spoke of the tremendous merits of our space program and their words deserve the attention of my fellow Members and the general public.

It was a pleasure to hear them review the space program and the goals we have attained and the new goals that we have set. It was also a pleasure to again be in the company of the three men that made that historic voyage 5 years ago, Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., the lunar module pilot, Michael Collins, the command module pilot and Neil A. Armstrong, the commander of Apollo 11.

The Honorable James Webb's remarks follow and they are followed by Dr. George M. Low's remarks:

REMARKS BY JAMES WEBB

It is a great honor to participate in this dedication of the John F. Kennedy Space Center as a National Historic Landmark.

Pres. Kennedy understood the tremendous importance of his decision to create a rocket-powered transportation system to the regions lying outward from the earth. He undertook to point men's minds toward the beckoning new space horizons which promised new knowledge and new ways to make progress toward a better life—not just for ourselves in the United States, but for all mankind. He believed that the powerful new rockets that were opening up opportunities for man to explore the earth-moon system, to satisfy man's yearning to escape the confines of Mother Earth and travel to the Heavens, could also provide a powerful stimulus to co-operation among nations. He believed that co-operation in space exploration could lead on to co-operation in other fields and to a more peaceful world.

But what if co-operation could not be achieved? Pres. Kennedy was a student of history and he knew that down thru the ages the mastery of a new environment, particularly when based on an out-in-front position in a major new technology, had always profoundly affected the future of nations: their relative strength and security; their relations with one another; and the concepts of reality held by their people. He was determined to drive toward preeminence in the new space-age technology until a secure basis for co-operation could be found. He had no doubt that space could become as important to national security and national development as the land, the oceans and the atmosphere; that rockets and spacecraft could become as important as ships, submarines and aircraft.

In support of these concepts, NASA has brought into being, here at this historic place, our nation's most basic resource for launching men and machines into space. Here we can count on trained technical and

administrative personnel and a massive array of complex equipment to fuel and launch our Nation's space missions. The successes achieved here result not only from teamwork between individuals, not only from effective interfaces between men and machines, but also because Dr. Kurt Debus and his associates in NASA, in the Air Force and other governmental agencies, in industry, and in universities have created a team of organizations—a much more difficult undertaking than to create a team of individuals.

This team of organizations has made it possible for the United States to sail on the new ocean of space. In history's record of those events which have the greatest significance in marking our nation's progress, the John F. Kennedy Space Center deserves the place we accord it today.

REMARKS BY GEORGE M. LOW

Five years ago this morning I sat at a console in the Launch Control Center, a few hundred yards from here, my eyes glued to instruments signaling the well-being of the Apollo 11 spacecraft. In that spacecraft, out on Pad 39A, Neil Armstrong, Mike Collins and Buzz Aldrin were ready to begin the most fantastic journey in the history of man—an incredible journey to explore another world.

We are here today to commemorate that historic moment by dedicating Pad 39A—the launching site of man's first landing on the moon—as a National Historic Monument.

In the years to come people from all nations and all walks of life no doubt will visit this site. Some will be awed by the tons of steel and concrete they see, while others will attempt to recreate in their minds the sight and sound that marked Apollo 11's flight into the heavens. Still others will pay silent tribute to the three men who dared the unknown. A few, I imagine, will shake their heads in wonderment and remark to themselves, "So this is where it all began!"

What began on that hot July morning five years ago was the future.

What kind of future? There are some who would paint a very dark picture. Perhaps the darkest view of all was projected by a body of scientists and industrialists known as the Club of Rome. In 1972 they published and widely circulated a report called "The Limits of Growth." In it, they concluded that our civilization would collapse before the year 2100, unless we immediately placed drastic restrictions on economic and technological growth.

Of course, the Club's predictions are wrong, largely because the calculations leading to these predictions fail to take into account the technological achievements of the future.

By analogy, the "Economist" pointed out that a study of London's transportation system made in 1872 would have predicted that by 1972 the city would surely be buried under a mountain of horse manure.

The fact is that our man will shine for another 6 billion years before it expends its energy. This means that 6 billion years are available for potentially magnificent achievements by the human species before nature rings down the final curtain. The road to the future is just beginning.

Please understand, I am not saying that the lot of man on earth is guaranteed with absolute certainty. Far from it. We are facing serious problems today—super problems having to do with the environment and natural resources and energy. Last fall and winter we had the first taste of the potential seriousness of these problems. We will face even bigger ones in the future.

Perhaps the chief lesson of the event that took place here, five years ago, is that we can solve these problems—that we can succeed in spite of what may appear to be insurmountable obstacles.

In Apollo, 400 thousand Americans were

dedicated to doing the impossible—and they did it. In Apollo, America had a plan—and a commitment to see it through. In Apollo, 800 million Americans backed their country to the limit—something we usually see only in war, but this time in peace. And in Apollo the entire world hoped and prayed and cheered Armstrong and his crew as representatives of not just the United States but of all men. Everyone was part of Apollo!

Apollo is the symbol of hope for the future of mankind. The symbol of hope for the future, because it is a demonstration that mankind can cope to achieve what at first appears to be impossible.

Apollo was in the forefront of the thrust for a new and better world, and so is NASA today. Unlike many of our sister agencies of Government which deal with the everyday duties of society, NASA is pushing beyond the frontiers of science and technology, and we do this peacefully, openly, and for the benefit of all. True, our major thrust is the exploration of space. We have put men on the moon and spaceships around Mars. We have extended our reach to Venus and Mercury, and glimpsed the mysteries of the distant world of Jupiter.

The same technology that made these feats possible has enhanced measurably the quality and security of life on our own planet: weather satellites warn us of storms; communication satellites have pushed back the barriers of ignorance; resource monitoring spaceships watch our farmlands, help us to locate vital minerals, and keep a watchful eye on the advances of pollution. Many of the discoveries and innovations our efforts produced have found their way into medicine, electronics, and products and services of all kinds. The views brought back by astronauts of our tiny planet, floating like a blue oasis in the void, have stirred our spiritual belief while making us aware of our cosmic heritage. And if the coming joint space venture with our Russian neighbors can be counted, we can lay firm claim to the easing of world tensions.

No matter our achievements, however, we cannot relax our pursuit of knowledge, for we must now face the coming crises of our times. Every effort must be made to see that the opportunity which our technology presents is not lost. We may be sure that the opportunity will not occur soon again, if ever. To fail now would mean a ravaged environment and depleted resources—a plunge into a new and terrible Dark Age from which there would be no return. We must refine, adapt, use and experiment with new sources of knowledge. In our pursuits we must push ahead in every area: in theoretical fields, which are now so remote from application that no one can see any connection; in fields so obtuse they cannot be successfully explained to the layman. For unless we continuously restore the fund of basic knowledge, we shall ultimately exhaust it.

This perspective has not been lost by the men and women of NASA. With the help of the Congress, American industry and universities, we are moving towards new and even more exciting adventures in space; adventures that will ultimately have practical application.

Ahead lies the Viking landing on Mars. Within a few years, shuttle orbiters will add a new dimension to earth studies by ferrying teams of scientists and engineers to and from space on a regular basis. Beyond lies the construction of huge orbiting space stations with men and women scientists of all nations working together in harmony for a common purpose. They will investigate the earth, the sun, the stars, the universe; they will experiment with applications of weightlessness to medicine and manufacturing processes. Some day we will establish scientific outposts on the moon, and even tap its mineral resources. And in the not-too-distant future astronauts may tread the surface of Mars

and the glaciers of the moons of Jupiter in search of extraterrestrial life.

It is not inconceivable, also, that one day we may even be able to listen to other civilizations in the distant reaches of our galaxy—to tap our cosmic heritage just as we have tapped the wisdom and the experience of the earliest civilizations of earth.

In the final analysis, the ability to move outward in space, to colonize other worlds in our solar system and to communicate with other intelligent beings, may represent the fundamental factor in the survival of our species.

The future began here at 9:32 a.m. on July 16, 1969. At that moment on July 16 in the year 2059, launch windows to Mars, Neptune, and Pluto will be open.

Will we fly through those windows I think we will.

HELP NEEDED FOR SOVIET CITIZEN WHO WISHES TO EMIGRATE

HON. RICHARD H. FULTON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1974

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, Prof. Richard E. Helsey of the Department of Mathematics at Vanderbilt University, has brought to my attention the very needy case of a human being who is a citizen of the Soviet Union, Efim Slavinsky, who wishes to emigrate from that nation.

Professor Helsey has requested me to read a statement of concern into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which I am pleased to do, and I think this concern will be shared by all who have the opportunity to read Professor Helsey's letter which I insert in the RECORD at this point and commend it to my colleagues for their consideration.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY,
Nashville, Tenn., June 12, 1974.

Hon. RICHARD H. FULTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I would like to solicit your help in effecting the emigration from the Soviet Union of Efim Slavinsky. Violating his basic human right to live where he chooses, the Soviet authorities have twice refused him permission to leave. Mr. Slavinsky's plight has been brought to my attention by a friend of mine, H. W. Tjalama, who is a writer and Russian literature specialist. His account of the systematic persecution undergone by Mr. Slavinsky prompts me to write this letter. Slavinsky's situation is characterized as desperate. Personal data follows:

Efim Mikhailovich Slavinsky. Born 10 November 1936 in Kirosten (Zhitomirskaya oblast). Currently residing in the village of Ugor, City of Vladimir. First applied for permission to emigrate (OVR, Vladimir) in October, 1973. Dismissed from employment in a Vladimir streetcar depot as a result. Refused permission to emigrate, Nov., 1973. Applied again for permission in the spring, 1974. Refused, April, 1974. Graduate of the Philological Faculty of Leningrad State University, specialist in modern American literature.

Mr. Slavinsky was arrested in June, 1969, and sentenced to prison in Novosibirsk. He has been required to reside in Vladimir since his release in 1971. Charges to the contrary, I am assured that Mr. Slavinsky is a serious scholar of high moral standards who

exerted a deeply humanist influence on writers, poets and students in Leningrad for many years prior to his arrest.

I would greatly appreciate any help you can offer in this matter, particularly if you are able to speak to Soviet representatives. In addition, Mr. Tjalama informs me that it would also be helpful for you to read a statement of your concern into the Congressional Record and then forward copies to the Soviet Embassy. Finally, would you kindly forward a carbon copy of any response to me you might be able to make to Mr. H. W. Tjalama, 111 Delaware Ave., Ithaca, N.Y. 14850. This will help with the coordination of Mr. Tjalama's efforts.

With my appreciation for any action you may take in this matter.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. HEISEY,
Asst. Prof. (Visiting).

DR. WILLIAM HUGH MCENIRY

HON. JAMES G. MARTIN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1974

Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this past spring the educational community in Charlotte and North Carolina was shocked to learn of the death of Dr. William Hugh McEniry, vice chancellor for academic affairs at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

Dr. McEniry was not a native of North Carolina, but he and his wife, Mary, fell in love with the Tar Heel countryside and its people. Many of those people were very close to Dr. McEniry. One was Ken Sanford, director of information for the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. Mr. Sanford has written an article for the university's alumni magazine giving a brief look at the late educator's life. I want to include excerpts from that article in the day's RECORD.

The excerpts follow:

WILLIAM HUGH MCENIRY—A LIFE
WORTH CELEBRATING
(By Ken Sanford)

Dr. William Hugh McEniry was avidly recruited by Chancellor D. W. Colvard. Dr. McEniry was almost an institution at Stetson University. He had served in many posts there over a period of 27 years. Finally, as dean of the University, he had substantial input into the overall administration of the institution.

Dr. McEniry had deep roots at Stetson, and he was involved in some activities that were difficult to leave, but the Chancellor's recruiting finally paid off. What finally sold Dr. McEniry? "I believe," the Chancellor said, "that he reached the conclusion that he had had a very satisfying career at Stetson and that there was a real challenge here. He saw an opportunity to transfer his energies from the private sector to the public university."

Despite his love for his homeplaces both in Florida and at UNCC, Hugh McEniry was a member of a national educational community. Perhaps a few faculty members and certainly fewer students knew about this side of the man because of his modesty.

He was a consultant to a host of national higher education agencies. These included the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools of which he was once president, the Danforth and Ford Foundations and the College Entrance Examination Board. Just last